

BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1893.

MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

Will New York or Chicago Be the Greater in 1993?

SOME PERTINENT PREDICTIONS.

John McGovern and Andrew H. Green
Write of Great Cities—Rev. Thomas
Dixon, Jr., and Monseigneur D. Conway Dis-
cuss Theology and Other Interesting
Questions—A Woman's View.

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ciation.]

What will be the size and status of Chi-
cago in a century? Well, let us suppose we
have no war, pestilence or earthquake, and
that the Mississippi valley has counted 100
more harvests, has garnered fifty billion
bushels of wheat, one hundred and fifty
billion bushels of corn, and so on, and this
quantity of food has been turned into hu-
man energy, and men have all worked like
slaves, as they now work, with almost
magical power of product by use of ma-
chinery, and Chicago is in the center of it,
the largest city of the valley—is it not a
stupendous thought?

It will depopulate London, and as men
have always migrated when necessary,
either by war or friendly reception, such a
history might find Chicago with 100,000
people, extending from Wisconsin to Indi-
ana. Six hundred thousand people came
here to stay between Jan. 1, 1889, and Jan.
1, 1892. If you knew every one three years
ago, there are today six that you do not
recognize to eight that you do not. With
blocks of 16-story buildings rising in every
direction, with 72,000 persons riding in the
elevators of one structure in one day, what
shall the prophet do but spread the pinions
of his imagination and soar to empyreal
heights?

This I think I know of Chicago—that it
is the cheapest place to live if one will
work. But perhaps the reason for the in-
expensiveness of life here is the low state of
municipal cleanliness. Purity is never a
bargain. Filthy streets, black buildings,
unswept gutters, the world in 1893, but the methods
used—these matters unquestionably make
life easier, just as a soiled child in an alley
has a much happier life than little Lord
Fauntleroy—and lives longer. With a level
site and Lake Michigan to drain from,
with all railroad trains and all lake craft
due here at any time within a week always,
I should think Chicago would support
3,000,000 souls at least within 100 years.
Yet if the wage system shall remain to be
the only one that human nature will tol-
erate, it appears probable that the town will
be a Birmingham and not a Florence. The
black pall of smoke that lowers upon Chi-
cago annually; after the sun crosses Madison
street going south must increase, for each
new tall building of which we hear empties
its additional tons upon tons into the skies.

We ought to like the age of progress, and
we do. Nearly everybody in America has
sat in a velvet chair, if only in a railroad
car. There are getting to be so many fine
things the kings cannot use them all. A
Chicagoan of modest means was awakened
one night at 11 o'clock by a telephone
boy, who delivered an electric message for
the hired girl from another hired girl con-
cerning an engagement to meet the next
Thursday out. He was forced to awaken
the girl and convey the tidings orally, as
she could not herself read the plainest
print. This episode bespeaks the democ-
racy of the times far louder than a con-
gressman's oration.

JOHN MCGOVERN.

New York's Growth Estimated by Andrew H. Green.

[From Our New York Correspondent.]
"The great city in America and the
greatest city in the world in the Twentieth
century will be that comprised in the met-
ropolitan district of New York." That is the
prophecy of Andrew H. Green, who has for
thirty years given exhaustive study to this
subject. Mr. Green is one of the foremost
of the will of Samuel J. Tilden, and his
marriage business capacity and sound
judgment as well as other qualities made
him one of the most intimate of the few in-
timate friends of that great man.

Mr. Green believes that Chicago is to be
the most gigantic of the internal cities of
the United States, numbering in its popu-
lation in the next century perhaps almost
as many as Paris now has. But the New
York of 1893 will have, he estimates, more
than 8,000,000 people.

"Early in the next century the consoli-
dation of all that section which is now com-
prised in the metropolitan district under
one municipality will, I think, have been
accomplished. This will then bring more
than 3,000,000 people under one municipal
government, and when we remember that
in this district 100 years ago less than 50,000
people lived, it is fair to infer from the nat-
ural law growth that more than 8,000,000
will be in this district 100 years hence, all
under one local government.

"It is to be the finest municipal develop-
ment the world has ever seen. I expect
that some of the problems that now face
municipalities will have been solved by
this grand congregation of citizens. The
finest churches, the most beautiful archi-
tecture, the most exquisite parks, the most
beautiful drives, will give comfort and deli-
cious light to the people who live in this com-
munity in the next century. There are to
be reforms of municipal administration
and I do not say that the New York of the
next century is going to be ideally perfect,
but I do say that it passes the comprehen-
sion of men now living to conceive the ma-
jesty of this great city as it will be in the
next century."

Rev. Thomas Dixon's Mental Telescope Takes a Wide Sweep.

As to the political and social condition of
the United States and of the world in 1993,
I do not believe there will be a crowned
head in the civilized world at the close
of the next century. I believe that democracy
will reign triumphant to the farthest limits
of civilization.
It seems to me certain that government
must grow more complex by its complexity
we understand the multiplication of its
functions. "The less government the bet-
ter" is a motto, an infantile republic. It
is out of date at least 100 years. By gov-
ernment our ancestors understood tyranny,
kingship, a power outside of the people
pressing upon them. By government now
we understand the people themselves govern-
ing themselves. As life becomes necessarily
more complex, so government must keep pace
with the development of life; otherwise liberty
will become at last a mockery. The condi-
tions of our modern civilization are far
more complex than the conditions of those
which our ancestors met when they made
the federal constitution. That constitution
is utterly inadequate to the demands of the
present, and will be supplanted and enlarged
either directly or indirectly by amendment
or interpretation to meet the growing needs
of the new life of the new century.
It is absolutely certain either that the
railroads and telegraphs will be owned and
managed by the state or that the railroads
and telegraphs will own and manage the
state.

The question of money and the mechan-
ism of exchange will turn entirely upon
the development of the social question,
which will be pressed to a climax some-
where within the present century. The
present basis of money is satisfactory nei-
ther to those who believe in social reform
nor to those who belong to the conservative
element in the present social regime.
Within the next century the saloon is cer-
tain to be outlawed in America, and when
it is driven from America the progress of

reform will sweep the earth. High license
will be weighed in the balance and found
wanting, and when this humbug is thor-
oughly tested and exposed and proved to
be a delusion and a snare the good will
unite in a thoroughgoing, radical, prohibi-
tory law.

The punishment of criminals, it seems to
me, will be based more and more upon the
effort to reform rather than to inflict pen-
alty. Capital punishment will be abol-
ished. It has now already collapsed. We
had 7,000 murders last year and less than
100 legal executions. The sentiment of the
age is against it, and human life suffers in
consequence. The only remedy seems to be
to substitute life imprisonment and make
the execution of law a practical certainty
upon the guilty.

Our divorce laws must become uniform
not only in America, but there must be in
the future an adjustment of the principle
of the home life international. All inter-
national law is founded on the monogamic
group of society. If Mr. Deacon fails to
secure a divorce in Paris he proposes to
apply to the courts of America, and, vice
versa, the man who is interested in such
procedure may change the base of opera-
tions.

The tendency for the accumulation of
wealth in a few hands must continue to
increase until overturned by a social revolu-
tion that will make such an increase an
impossibility. That revolution is certain
to be accomplished within less than fifty
years.
Great corporations and vast business ag-
gregations will continue to grow greater
until in their overwhelming power they
dispute the authority of the state, and, like
the railroads and telegraphs, will be ab-
sorbed by the state. This tendency is over-
whelming, and there is as yet developed no
counterweight to interfere with its in-
evitable result. Dry goods dealers add
to their general stores departments of
groceries and are running out of the
market thousands of smaller dealers
throughout the city. It is only a question
of time when this tendency to centraliza-
tion and absorption will become universal
in all industries, and can only end in the
destruction of competition, the establish-
ment of a monopoly—and the state is the
only power that has the right to run a mo-
nopoly. This tendency seems to make the
nationalization of industry the certain goal
of the future.

The condition of the laboring classes is
certain to become more independent as
they are better educated and learn their
rights and duties.

Our soil is capable of producing abundant
food for the world in 1893, but the methods
of agriculture must and will be improved,
else the present population with its natural
increase could not be sustained in 1993.

Within the next century law will be sim-
plified and brought within the range of the
common people, and the occupation of two
thirds of the lawyers will be destroyed. At
present law is a stupendous swindle. It is
beyond the possibility of any mortal man—
it matters not how transcendent his genius
or not of it. The law in America. This
has produced such confusion already that a
revolution in law is inevitable. Medicine
will attain the dignity of a science, hav-
ing passed through the period of preliminary
experiment. Theology will become more
simple and central in its practical aims.
Traditionalism will die hard, but it will
surely die.

American literature will tell the story of
American life, and will therefore be born
within the next century.

The sphere of music in the church, in the
world, will be enlarged to the blessing of
the race. The drama must be born again
of its own corruption within the next
century.

Education is certain to be broader and
fuller. We must educate the whole man—the
head, the hand, the heart. Especially
must our methods be revolutionized that
men may be trained for their work in the
industrial world.

Dress must conform more to common
sense and less to idiotic whim.

Transportation in our great cities will be
controlled by the cities themselves, and
sanitary improvements will become a relig-
ious work.

Woman will attain her status of equality
before the law.

The social problem is a part of the great
social problem and can be solved only in
the adjustment of society under truer con-
ditions.

Inventions and discoveries in mechanics
and industry and arts will themselves form
in their enlargement the basis of the new
society which will be evolved in the new
century. Pneumatic transportation as well
as aerial navigation seems to be certain in
the next twenty-five years.

The race will be both handsomer and
happier than it now is.

The greatest city will be in America. Its
location will be dependent upon the devel-
opment of transit facilities. If the freight
of the world must be moved over water-
ways, as at present, through the next cen-
tury, that city will be on the Atlantic
coast. If water transportation loses its im-
portance, the great city of the world may be
developed in the interior. This does not
seem to be probable.

The American now living who will be
most honored in 1993 is that man who is
most abused by the men of his generation,
and yet who lives the truth in the noblest
and truest ways.

THOMAS DIXON, JR.

A Woman's View.

I have here your invitation to contribute
to a "Chapter of Forecasts" concerning the
next century, but as the "mantlepiece of
prophecy" has not fallen on me lately I
"in afraid" my "forecasts" would be those
of those of men—only a series of wild
conjectures not worth anybody's money.
So I feel conscientiously obliged to decline
the invitation, while I would thank you for
the compliment.
It would take much more than 500 words
to tell what changes I hope may happen,
or rather wish might happen (for hope im-
plies a possibility of fruition, while we may
wish for the most improbable things) dur-
ing the next 100 years. As a mere hint, at
the list, I will say I wish that before that
time has passed the world will have learned
not to give all its rewards to the selfish,
the unscrupulous, the dishonest and the self-
asserting.

That politics will be understood to mean
the science of pure and just government,
and not the mere means of enriching base,
unprincipled, incompetent and corrupt
men.

That it will be possible for women to
walk from house to house in city or coun-
try—that girls may go to church or to
school, or even take a harmless walk in the
fields or woods, without danger of being
waylaid and murdered by their "natural
protectors."

That the persons who chance to witness a
crime may not conceal and hush it up
through fear of being put in jail as wit-
nesses while the culprit goes free on bail—

That the worth of human beings may not
be reckoned by their bank account—

That this country may cease to be the
cesspool into which are drained the dis-
ease, criminality and pauperism of all Eu-
rope—

That mothers may no longer be hindered
of the obvious right to their own dearly
purchased children—

That the newspapers which consider it
witty to assert that the principal ambition
of women is to be married may not be
obliged to record on the same page half a
dozen instances where they have been de-
liberately murdered for refusing—

That literary work, like other labor, may
be valued for its merit and not for the for-
tunate circumstances, beauty, prominence,
position or self assertion of those who pro-
duce it—

That sin may be held equally sinful and
punishable whether committed by man or
woman—

That the theft of a few dollars—or indeed
any amount of property—may not be re-
ckoned and punished as a greater crime than
the ruin of a dozen innocent women by a
blasphemy—

PUBLIC AUCTION!

J. FLAGE CARTER'S First Annual Stock Sale!

IRVINGTON, KY., Friday, April 14th, 1893.

Consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP. At the head of the list stands BEN HERR and DUPLEX

The last of Shelby Girl's Colts, which met with an accident last winter that cost her her life. This remarkable mare was sired by Shelby Chief, he by Alexander's Abdallah, dam by Hinton's Eclipse, he by American Eclipse, was a five gaited animal and could trot a mile in 2:38. Her ability to produce combined horses from gaited sires and full fledged trotters from trotting sires seems wonderful.

BEN HERR, is a combined three year old stallion, black, no white, in form closely resembles his world renowned ancestor American Eclipse, leaving out low weathers. See Ameri-
can Cyclopaedia of Live Stock, page 212. Sired by Royal Denmark N. S. R. No.—his pedigree runs down through America's grandest old sires of the turf, such as Denmark, Sr.,
Gray Eagle, Woodpecker, Bertram, Sir Archie, Diomed, Sumpter and Hedgeford. Dam, Shelby Girl, His gaits are natural, he has not been ridden over a half dozen times. He was
driven two weeks to harness to cultivate his square trot.

DUPLEX, stallion, yearling, fast color bay, sired by Aberdeen Star, he by Aberdeen, he by Alexander's Abdallah. Dam, Shelby Girl, making him an inbred Abdallah. He can't
do anything but trot. Alexander's Abdallah, was the sire of Goldsmith's Maid, with 332 heats in 2:30 and better to her credit, and closed her career in 1877, after she was 20 years
old, trotting in that year 41 heats under 2:30 and down as low as 2:14. The American Cyclopaedia of Live Stock, page 139, sums her up as the marvel of the age. Bids by mail on
Duplex accompanied by good Commercial Reference will be honored. The colt is thin in flesh, but sound, and will be sold at a sacrifice. He will be two years old in May 1893, is
nearly 15 hands high.

GREYNA GREEN, four year old mare by Kyler. Dam Cubit, a fast pacer, was put in training one month, but two years old, can do a mile in 3½, then used for family driving,
very gentle. I recommend her to be as safe as any horse of her age.

GOL CONDA, eight-year-old gelding, safe family driver. Pedigree not traced.

YOUNG JIM, four-year-old gelding by Kyler. Dam, a McLackey. Does all farm work kindly on the off. Wouldn't recommend him to be a safe family horse. Will give a written
guarantee that these horses are sound and just what I represent them.

CATTLE, twelve head three-year-old steers, corn fed, all dehorned, two milk cows and some yearlings.

SHEEP, about sixty-five ewes, with and without lambs, clipped.

HOGS, twenty head of very fine stock hogs.

TERMS OF SALE—A credit of six months without interest, with bond and approved security, except on Ben Herr, a longer time will be given, which will be made known on
day of sale. To those wanting to pay cash, a discount will be given. The cause of selling my entire string of fancy-bred horses, is that I am convinced that the Silo is better adapted
to wintering stock of the Bovine Species, a thing I expect to make a specialty of in the future.

JOHN L. HENRY will assist in the management of the sale, and settle all disputes that may arise, fairly—Mr. D. W. HENRY will furnish the wind. Everything put up will
be sold regardless of price. Sale commences promptly at 1 o'clock.

J. FLAGE CARTER.

P. S.—Six to ten new Buggies, Spring Wagons, Carts and Surries, will be sold on same day publicly, for R. M. Jolly and J. W. Piggott. On credit of six months with approved
security. Six per cent. interest from date.

That those lawyers may be peremptory
disbarred who deliberately try to cheat jus-
tices by protecting known and proved crim-
inals from punishment.
That all mature, rational, intelligent and
law abiding persons may have an equal
voice in forming and administering the
laws which they must obey—

That, in short, the world may be as dif-
ferent from what it is at present as can
well be imagined. I wish that conscien-
tious industry may win competence and
comfort; that respectable old age may be
honored instead of contemned; that those
who deserve love may have it; that work
may be valued instead of show, and that
"health may be contagious instead of dis-
ease."

These are a few of the things which I
wish; I cannot say I hope for them, for I
see no prospect or possibility of them, and
I dare not undertake to prophesy.
ELIZABETH AKERS ALLEN.

Richard Harding Davis Declines.
Please excuse me from answering any of
the questions you suggest. They are too
solemn. Sincerely yours,
RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

Monseigneur D. Conway on the Coming The-
ology.

The human mind, inspired by the heart,
shapes in the future an ideal that survives
the decay of dogmas. He who disbelieves
in the world's supernatural direction usu-
ally transfers it to some natural providence,
which will come right and truth to tri-
umph. Even the pessimist believes that in
a world organically bad his philosophy is an
exception, and that when it prevails (there
is just good enough in the world for that)
things will be better.

Our modern optimism buds on an old
tree. An oriental poet reminds us that
when thorns are green and tender the
camel may browse on them, but when old
and hard they tear his lips. Consoling and
nourishing at first was the ancient pious
doctrine that men should regard their lot as
divinely appointed and be contented there-
with, but it hardened into the sanction of
oppressions and thorns for those who tried
to improve the lot of the poor. And if the
present optimistic sentiments should pass
from poetry to practice benevolent effort
must be chilled.

For why should we do work which "the
process of the sun" is doing for us? If hu-
manity is progressing by a dynamic destiny
along providential or other purposed
grooves, our reforming efforts are super-
fluous and must decline with increase of
knowledge. But what we witness is an
unprecedented increase of reforming and
humanitarian efforts. While it has become
a heresy even in cultured Christian circles
to believe in a devil, the insurrection of hu-
man hearts against the world's taxes shows
a deep belief that the taxes are permitted
by no providence. "An enemy hath done
this."

This separation between heart and head,
between practical and theoretical religion,
is the pregnant phenomenon. The discov-
ery of evolution has revealed that we are in
a predatory and cruel world, while increas-
ing refinement has made the human heart
more sympathetic. The earth has become
conscious of its agonies. Sectarian parti-
tions, originated by extinct issues, yield
before the humanitarian enthusiasm, which
is grappling with evil as if it were satanic,
just as theology has reached the conclusion
that satan does not exist, and that "evil is
good in the making."

Thus the only fervid and vital religion of
our time, in its crusade against evils pro-
nounced "providential" by theology, is left
without any creed corresponding to its hu-
manitarian zeal. Science has taken away
its devil; common sense has discredited a
deity permitting evil while professedly
bating it, and the religious affections can
find no shelter under an unknowable which
is necessarily unlovable.

A new theology must arise. Whatever

traditional dogmas it may preserve, it will
surrender those that imply divine sanction
of Biblical cruelties and of the like in na-
ture. Humanitarian religion is an in-
evitable like that which once led the suffer-
ing world to worship goodness and love on
a cross, rather a loveless omnipotence. The
new "plan of salvation" means the humaniza-
tion of the world, including its dogmas
and duties. When religion and theology
reunite there will be born, I believe, some
successor to the ancient Zoroastrian philoso-
phy of a good mind contending with, and
through man's co-operation steadily sub-
duing, inorganic and unconscious forces of
nature which it never created, and for
whose obstructions to human development
it is in nowise responsible.

MONSIEUR D. CONWAY, L. H. V.

A Male Model.

It is quite a common thing to read about
women acting as models for sculptors and
painters. In fact novelists harp upon the
idea and invariably make the heroine the
victim of some long haired genius, who
wears a velvet coat and sketches with light-
ninglike rapidity. But who ever heard of
a man posing for such a purpose? There is
no doubt that they do pose, and that some
of them are as vain as peacocks, but fiction
writers don't take to the idea much. Never-
theless there is a man in this town, and
what is more, a very modest man, who has
had his picture in an art studio and had
the lines of his stalwart figure carefully
studied by a sculptor's practiced eye.

That man is Captain Edward J. Boshier,
a former commandant of the Richmond
hoiweizer, and what is more, the sculptor
who used the photographs of his physique
was Sir Moses Ezekiel, a Virginian, who
has achieved much celebrity in Rome.—
Richmond Dispatch.

For a number of years I have been
subject to violent attacks of inflamma-
tory rheumatism which generally lasted
about two months. On the first of this
month I was attacked in the knee and
suffered severely for two days, when I
procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain
Balm and it relieved me almost instan-
taneously. I therefore most cheerfully recom-
mend it to those who are similarly af-
flicted everywhere.—R. D. WHITLEY,
Martindale, N. C., Feb. 1888. Mr.
Whitley is a very prominent man in this
place and his disease was very widely
known as he suffered such severe pain.
W. M. HORTON & Co., Merchants, Mar-
tindale, N. C. 50 cent bottles for sale by
A. F. Fisher, Druggist.

MOOLEYVILLE.

Rev. S. P. Stiles was circulating among
friends this last week.

Misses Ada and Sudie Hayden were in
Union Star shopping Monday.

Prof. Jarboe is succeeding nicely with
his school of forty-five scholars.

Mr. Eugene Gilliland began his school
at Cunningham's school house Monday.

Our school is progressing nicely with
Sudie Elder as teacher.

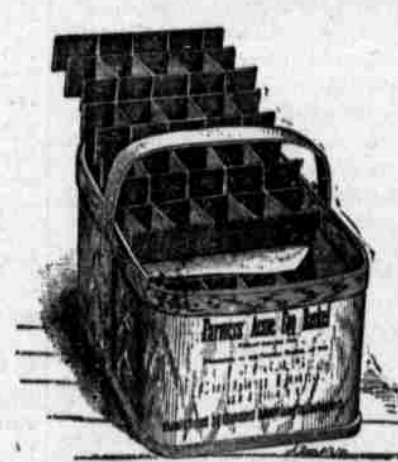
Miss Sudie Elder is contemplating a
visit to her home near Wolf Creek.

Miss Sudie Hayden was the guest of
Misses Lizzie Warren and Sudie Elder
Sunday.

It was quite interesting at the Catholic
church Sunday. Forty-three boys and
girls made their first communion. It was
a beautiful sight to the Protestants who
had never seen first communion before.

The Farmers' Egg Basket.

"All the king's horses and all the king's men couldn't put Humpty Dumpty up again?"



THE FARMERS' EGG BASKET

No Use
for
Horses or Men
either.



When you
put
Eggs into
one
of these
BASKETS
they
are all
RIGHT.

The
Latest Out.
It
TALKS
for
ITSELF.



Every
FARMER
should
HAVE ONE.
No
More Broken
Eggs.

Is not a cheap split, but is made of veneer,
firmly bound with bands, has a board bottom
and strong handles. The sides and ends are
colored. It is made in a very substantial man-
ner and will last for years. The fillers are
equally well made of straw board and heavy
paper, securely attached. The basket holds,
when fillers are in position, ten dozen eggs.
When empty, the fillers fold up into very
small space, leaving the greater portion of the
basket available for carrying merchandise.

It is an article of real convenience and
utility and so recognized by farmers every-
where.

Its merits, and the advantages derived from
its use are apparent. All you need to do is to
try one and you will not be without one in
your household.

HOW TO GET ONE!

The Breckenridge News has secured con-
trol of the sale of these Baskets in Brecken-
ridge, Meade and Hancock counties, and will
sell them to its subscribers at prime cost in
connection with the paper. The Baskets re-
tail at 50 cts. each. We will furnish a basket
and the paper one year for \$1.25. The sub-
scribers will also have a chance in our premium
list, which will practically make the basket
cost you nothing. If you are already a sub-
scriber and paid in advance, secure a new
name and \$1.25 and we will send you a basket
free. This is one of most desirable premiums
for the farmer ever offered by any newspaper,
and it will more than pay for itself in six
months in the items of broken eggs.

Don't fail to secure one of these baskets
and the Breckenridge News.

Jno. D. Babbage, Pub.